Provo's age-old battle for water

By JOSEPHINE ZIMMERMAN Herald Staff Writer

For nearly 68 years the "Morse Decree" has been the definitive bible of water rights on the Provo River.

It represents an adjudication of the river; in other words, it specifically decrees the rights to Provo River water, and who owns those rights.

On several occasions since the Morse Decree was signed on May 2, 1921 by Judge C.W. Morse, a renowned water judge, the rights have been tested in court cases, and consistently the Utah Supreme Court has upheld the decree. To date it has not been overturned.

What does the Morse Decree say and what rights does it grant?

To get the proper setting for the decree, one must go back to the early beginnings of Provo.

Utah was settled in 1847, and three years later Provo went to the territorial legislature to obtain a charter. The legislature granted a charter stating, in part, that Provo "is in charge of timber and water resources."

Within a year the legislature reaffirmed the charter, still giving Provo control of water and timber resources.

The city boundaries were extensive. Beginning at Fort Utah — now on Geneva Road — the city extended two miles west to the shore of

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Provo River water rights

Part 1

Utah Lake, south along the lake shore for some distance, east to the mountains, and north to the mouth of Provo Canyon. From that point, the city extended west to the lake and south to Fort Utah.

That placed Provo River totally within the city from the mouth of Provo Canyon to the lake. Apparently it was the custom at that time to give jurisdiction of water to the city lying in the closest proximity.

In 1852 the legislature had a change of heart and took away "water and timber resources" from city charters and gave supervision to the courts, but specified that the court had no jurisdiction over water rights previously awarded by the territorial legislature. In other words, Provo still had jurisdiction over the river.

This was tested three times in those early days. Three different parties appeared before the court asking for water from Provo River within the city. On all three occasions, the judge turned them down, telling them he had no jurisiction and must go to Provo city.

In 1880 the legislature had another change of heart and



Steve Olsen Photo

History is on Provo's side in the fight for Provo River water rights. Legislative bodies and the courts have consistently awarded Provo water.

took away jurisdiction from the courts because the attorneys believed the legislature had no authority to take that action.

On Jan. 17, 1853, Brigham (See WATER, Page 2)



Brian Tregaskis Photo

HELH KEAR, NO. 130



95% Lean, Boneless

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ign) was more dreaming d rhetoric than reality."

Most of Bush's education iniatives build on programs alady in place. For example, wants to expand an incomentingent loan program for llege students. A two-yeard pilot program, it allows rrowers to tailor their posthool loan payments to the nount of money they earn.

Bush also has said education ust learn from the business orld, where tax incentives d free-market competition courage companies to boost

eir standards.

During the campaign, Bush oposed helping families save r college by allowing those ith incomes up to \$80,000 to ceive tax-free interest on S. savings bonds used for ition, but Congress beat him the draw.

The savings-bond plan was proved by Congress in the tchall tax bill. Over the next ree years, the savings-bond w is expected to cost the federal government some \$60 million in lost tax revenues.

Last October, Bush unveiled another plan aimed at encouraging low- and middle-income families to save money for financing college educations. Under the plan, families could invest in a savings account similar to an Individual Retirement Account and interest earned would be tax-free until withdrawn.

Bush aides estimate that program could cost \$550 mil-

lion a year by 1993.

Along with expanding the income-contingent loan program, Bush has proposed full funding of Pell Grants and guaranteed student loans, areas the Reagan administration repeatedly tried to slash or limit.

Bush has plenty of challenges ahead in his quest to be the "education president."

More than a quarter of American teen-agers drop out of school; there have been only piddling gains in scholastic aptitude test scores, which fell steadily from 1963 to 1980.

ALEXANDRIA, La. (AP) -A 17-year-old who said he was sleepwalking when he shot his mother to death was placed on probation for five years and ordered to undergo psychiatric treatment.

Gary Michael Willis of Winnsboro pleaded guilty in June to manslaughter for killing his mother, Pamela Willis. During pretrial hearings, a psychiatrist said Willis was sleepwalking when he killed his mother and wounded his father in 1986.

State District Judge Lewis O. Lauve on Tuesday told Willis there was a reasonable doubt whether he was culpable for the crime. The youth originally was charged with seconddegree murder.

Lauve placed Willis on supervised probation, but said if he violated the probation, he could go to prison for 21 years.

killing mother

Top Sirloin, Ib. Mama Rose, 20 oz. pkg. SCROD COD Tasty, fresh, lb. 298 Imitation, great for salads, Ib..... 169 Bar-S, 12 oz. pkg. 98°



Diet Or Regular, 6 Pack, 12 Oz. Cans COKE **PRODUCTS**

CREAMY CHEESE

BATH TISSUE 706
Western Family, 4 roll pack 79°
PATEDOD
Western Family, 6 oz. can6/\$1
VEGETABLE JUICE 119
V/R 6-6 07 cans

MIXERS Schweppes, 1 liter bottle	2/5
SPAGHETTI SAUCE Ragu, 32 oz. bottle	19
PITTED OLIVES Western Family, medium	
POTATO CHIPS	15
Ruffles, 16 oz. bag	

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an International Airport afer company inspectors disovered the 3-inch crack in 12.53 years, according to Avmark Inc., an aircraft consulting and appraisal firm. It is estimated that there are tensive overhauls.

Likewise, Eastern not long ago decided to overhaul its older Boeing 727s, instead of



TOMATO SOUP

Campbells, #1 can.....

Whole Sun, 12 Oz. Frozen

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